

THE TRIBAL AIR GRANTS FRAMEWORK

A MENU OF OPTIONS

**For Developing Tribal Air Grant Work Plans and
Managing Grants for Environmental Results**

Revised October 2007

The TRIBAL AIR GRANTS FRAMEWORK:

A Menu of Options

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TRIBAL AIR GRANTS FRAMEWORK: A MENU OF OPTIONS

for

Developing Tribal Air Grant Work Plans & Managing Grants for Environmental Results

INTRODUCTION:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is committed to working with tribes to develop and to implement Clean Air Act (CAA) programs in Indian country. One of EPA's primary tools in this effort is to award CAA grants in order to help build tribal knowledge and increase tribe's capacity to manage air quality issues. CAA §103 and §105 allow EPA to provide grant support to tribes for this purpose. To assist tribes in writing effective grant applications and work plans, we have developed this "*Tribal Air Grants Framework: A Menu of Options*." EPA revised and updated the Framework for the third time in 2007.

The purpose of this tool is to assist tribes that apply for CAA funding to draft more effective work plans for projects that will develop tribal knowledge of air quality issues and build tribal expertise to manage air quality on reservations and tribal trust land. The CAA envisions an approach to air quality management that includes:

- Goals and standards to protect public health and the environment
- Assessing air quality through emissions inventories and monitoring
- Determining necessary reductions in pollution
- Federal, State or Tribal Implementation Plans
- Education or outreach programs and other voluntary measures
- Implementing and enforcing control measures

Tribal air programs, like their state counterparts, may include activities that involve different elements of this framework. However, unlike the states, the tribes often do not have resources available to build and run their own CAA programs. Instead, the CAA provides mechanisms to allow them to develop their capacity, authority, regulations, and other components on an incremental and as-needed basis. These menu options suggest some of the more common activities involved in achieving primary air quality objectives. Tribes can select the work that is most appropriate considering their individual circumstances and needs.

Approvable work plans need to have (1) one or more ***objectives***, (2) ***activities*** that support the achievement of the ***objectives***, and (3) ***outcomes*** or ***deliverables*** that will produce ***environmental results*** within the objective. Therefore, each menu is structured to provide suggestions for all of these critical work plan elements. Some menus include ***performance measures*** that EPA uses to measure national progress on achieving environmental results in Indian country. Through the grant negotiation process, applicants produce work plans with supporting budgets to address both the needs of the particular reservation or tribal community, as well as EPA priorities.

While funding limitations and other considerations of the grant process prevent any guarantee that a particular grant proposal will be selected for funding, it is hoped that these menus will help tribes efficiently develop proposals that can effectively address air quality issues in Indian country – from initial assessment of air pollution sources to advanced regulatory development and implementation. This guidance is intended to serve as a reference for both tribal and EPA staff during CAA grant and program development.

The menus do not represent the ***only*** categories of work that EPA will fund under the CAA authorities, nor are the activities the only ones that may produce the stated objectives. However, the framework is intended to provide options that will be useful to tribes in developing work plans both for assessing their air quality and in building the capacity to manage a reservation's air quality. It is also hoped that the use of this tool will streamline the EPA review of work plans and help us to better assist tribes in managing CAA grants

Before submitting an application, applicants are encouraged to contact their EPA Region for information on applicable procedures before developing a work plan and supporting budget around the air quality objectives for which they seek funding. Additionally, the tribe and Project Officer will normally negotiate final work plan deliverables and budget amounts prior to the tribe submitting a signed, formal application in response to a particular Region's grant announcement.

Note: Many of the activities and objectives included in these menu options may also be appropriate for work plans eligible for funding under other EPA grant programs, such as the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP). Contact the EPA Tribal Office in your Region for further information.

Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration & Infrastructure Development*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: Develop and maintain the requisite staff, infrastructure and administrative capacity needed to accomplish effective air quality objectives and grant management activities of the proposed work plan.

Background: *Air Quality Administration and Infrastructure* needs will be based upon what resources already exist in a grant applicant's administrative structure or environmental program. Building the requisite infrastructure to support an air quality project would include ensuring that all equipment, training, office support and staff needs are in place so that compliance with applicable EPA grant terms and conditions can be met and identified program outputs produced.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support primarily through the authority of either the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) or Clean Air Act §103 grants. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan including administrative and infrastructure development. Adapting these needs to respond to the needs of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged, taking into consideration the existing infrastructure. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide assistance and advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Write job/position descriptions for staff that will be needed to accomplish work plan tasks and objectives.
- Identify and hire appropriate personnel, either from existing tribal staff or new hire, with background and/or potential to be able to handle activities in work plan.
- Arrange for office space and equipment sufficient to accomplish the work plan activities.
- Set up a record keeping system for grant and air related activities, including tracking of grant terms and conditions, fiscal data, equipment, timekeeping records, work plan performance, milestones, and deliverables.
- Identify training needs of staff and write a training plan; make necessary arrangements for registration and attending the appropriate classes.
- Attend training courses, workshops and conferences that will provide background and skills to accomplish the work plan.
- Make contacts with other tribes, state and local air professionals, through tribal, local, regional and national organizations and conferences that will provide sources of support and collaborative efforts that can help with air quality work on the reservation, particularly surrounding jurisdictions in the same or neighboring air sheds.
- Write quarterly reports, comparing activities and accomplishments with work plan milestones, timeline, and objectives, to ensure that work progresses at a rate that will allow completion of the deliverables within the project period. If problems are encountered that may prevent progress, promptly notify the grant project officer and discuss how the problems will be addressed.
- Communicate regularly with tribal grants and fiscal personnel involved with submitting the financial reports for the grant to ensure that all appropriate records are being maintained and reports, such as Reimbursement Requests and Financial Status Reports, are submitted appropriately and according to the terms of the grant.

Air Quality Administration and Infrastructure

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the information below.

An *output*:

- is an *activity, effort*, and/or associated *work products* related to an environmental *and/or programmatic* goal or *objective*;
- will be produced or provided over a *period of time* or by a *specific date*.
- may be *quantitative* or *qualitative*, but must be *measurable* during an assistance agreement funding period.

An *outcome*:

- is the *result, effect* or *consequence* that will occur from carrying out the funded activity or program that is related to an *environmental and/or programmatic* goal or objective;
- may be *environmental, behavioral, health-related* or *programmatic* in nature;
- must be *quantitative*;
- may be intermediate in nature (i.e., may not be the desired end environmental result but will help lead to it); and
- may *not necessarily* be achievable within an assistance agreement funding period.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others.]

- Staff hired appropriate to the job description with the capabilities to complete the work plan activities by the end of the project period, given appropriate training.
- Training plan written that supports the work plan objectives.
- The training courses, identified as necessary for the staff to develop the capacity to carry out the work plan objectives, are satisfactorily completed.
- Office management and administrative procedures established and maintained that ensure that all needed records are kept, that grant terms and conditions are satisfied, such as submission of quarterly Progress Reports and annual Financial Status Reports, and agreed outputs provided to EPA.

Possible Outcomes: [This is an example of an outcome for this objective; there may be others.]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Tribe demonstrates successful grant management and air project management capabilities through the timely compliance with all (100%) grant terms and conditions and completion of work plan deliverables.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in the number of tribes who have demonstrated successful grant management and air project management capabilities through the timely compliance with all grant terms and conditions and completion of work plan deliverables. [Or other indicator of the capacity demonstrated for successful environmental grant management for achieving the goals of the Clean Air Act in Indian country.]

EPA NATIONAL PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

The following is an example of how performance by EPA may be measured in this area:

- Number of tribes with currently employed staff that have received training on Clean Air Act grant management and/or are demonstrating compliance with terms and conditions of current Clean Air Act grants.

Menu Item for Conducting *Air Quality Monitoring*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To identify, through collection of quality-assured monitoring data, the nature and level of air pollution on a reservation or in a tribal community over a particular period of time.

Background: *Air Quality Monitoring* is undertaken to establish a baseline of air quality data, as well as to collect targeted data when air pollution may be adversely impacting the reservation community. Either a *Basic Air Quality Assessment* or an *Emissions Inventory* (See Menu Items for each) can provide preliminary information from which it can be determined whether and what type of additional air quality data would best assist in managing air pollution concerns.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of either the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) or Clean Air Act §103 to the extent the activities involve assessment or baseline monitoring. They may qualify for funding under Clean Air Act §105 if they involve air quality management-related work. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes air monitoring. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged; taking into consideration for what purpose the monitoring data will be used. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- **Need and Type of Monitoring Data Identification:** Identify most appropriate type of monitoring data to collect: Learn what other monitoring is being conducted by surrounding jurisdictions and what the data shows. Through information from basic air quality assessment activities, evaluate the possible options for additional air quality data that could assist the tribe in managing its air quality or assisting other jurisdictions in managing air quality.
 - Mini-vol or high-vol Particulate Matter (PM) monitors are best for initial PM monitoring
 - PM 10 or 2.5: either continuous or filter-based Federal Referenced Monitors (FRMs)
 - Meteorological data needs
- **Other criteria pollutants or hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)**
- **Training:** Obtain training on topics related to Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) and appropriate monitoring.
- **QAPP and Siting:** Prepare a QAPP for the type of monitoring determined with EPA assistance that will provide air quality data useful to the tribe, the air shed, or region. QAPP will provide basis for siting the monitor(s) and procedures to be followed to ensure quality of data collected.
- **Saturation Study:** Conduct a saturation study with mini-vol monitors to determine the existence and location of zones of elevated air pollution.
- **FRM PM Monitor:** Based upon the QAPP and EPA-approved siting, install and operate the filter-based monitor for appropriate period of time. As data is collected, provide written analysis of what the data indicates about air pollution levels.

Activities and Tasks cont.

- Continuous Monitoring for PM: Based upon types of sources identified on the reservation, continuous monitoring may be used to provide ongoing information about sources that produce peaks in air pollution, such as agricultural burning or forestry burning. Data can be provided on a real time basis to reservation communities for decisions about residential burning, or health concerns. Linking to a tribal web page is an optional way of disseminating the data.
- Meteorological Stations: When appropriate and based on an EPA-approved QAPP, install and operate a met station in conjunction with monitoring equipment to provide additional information about the sources of air pollution or to help assist in forestry or agriculture smoke management plans.
- Other Monitoring: When appropriate conduct other criteria pollutant or HAPS monitoring subject to EPA-approved QAPP.
- Provide AQ Data to EPA: The quality assured data should be uploaded into the EPA AQS system or provided to EPA in other applicable format on a quarterly basis.
- Baseline Data: Once a baseline is established for the air pollution levels, assess need for ongoing monitoring in a written report.
- Interim Reports of Air Quality Data: Provide EPA and tribe information on what levels of air pollution the monitors show on a regular basis.

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Quality assured data provided to EPA and, as appropriate, uploaded into the AQS database.
- A report analyzing the air quality data for EPA and the Tribe, providing information such as how the data compares to NAAQS limits, identification of the impacts of particular sources on or off the reservation.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Air quality within the tribe’s jurisdiction is accurately characterized, and its condition and threats to its condition, are understood by the tribe, EPA and others.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance:

- Increase in the percentage of reservations (or communities in Indian country) with potential air quality problems that have been assessed or monitored.
- Increase in the number of tribes operating particular types of monitors on their reservations where potentially impacted by the pollutant and providing the data to AQS.
- Increase in reports on how tribes have used assessment or monitoring data to better manage their air quality.
- Increase in the percentage of reservations for which air quality levels for particular NAAQS pollutants have been determined through monitoring, modeling, or other assessment activities.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

EPA will use the following to measure performance in this area:

- Number of tribes that are operating ambient monitors and submitting complete, quality-assured data to EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) database.

Menu Item for Implementing *Air Toxics Risk Reduction*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To identify and address air toxics issues for the tribal community or reservation through activities that will reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

Background: *Air Toxics Risk Reduction* activities may relate to any of the 187 air toxics or hazardous air pollutants listed in the Clean Air Act. Many are gaseous, or particulates so they vary in their behavior in the environment. They also have varied health and environmental impacts so it will be important to determine what the pollutant(s) of concern are and how they affect the community. Based on this information control strategies may be determined for your area.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of either the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) or Clean Air Act §103 to the extent the activities involve assessment or baseline monitoring. They may qualify for funding under Clean Air Act §105 if they involve air quality management-related work. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes air toxics activities. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Obtain training on air toxics risk characterization and control methodology.
- Conduct a risk characterization which might include: monitoring, inventory development, GIS, dispersion modeling or other analysis. (Guidance is available on EPA's community based projects website or the CARE website.)
- Identify potential areas for emissions reductions or controls or opportunities to work with States where sources impacting the community are located. [*NOTE* the Agency recommends that this effort be conducted with the community members involved as much as possible.]
- Develop a workplan to proceed with implementation of identified activities.
- Evaluate implementation efforts.
- Submit report to Regional Office.

Menu Item *continued* for ***Air Toxics Risk Reduction***

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Risk characterization assessment conducted for the reservation.
- Air toxics report that identifies potential areas for emissions reductions or controls or opportunities to work with States where sources impacting the community are located.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- EPA, the tribe, and others are aware of the sources of air toxics impacting the Reservation, the overall air toxics risk to the Reservation’s population, and the degree of risk to the individual resident (?).
- Actions to reduce risk and measured reduction in air toxics risk.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in number of reservations for which a risk assessment has been conducted.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

EPA will use the following to measure performance in this area:

- Number of tribes with staff that have attended air toxics-related outreach and training events.
- Number of tribes that are participating in community scale monitoring or community air toxics projects.

Menu Item for Conducting a *Basic Air Quality Assessment*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To identify the existence of and possible sources of air pollution that may be of concern to the tribe and reservation communities, identifying any need for and nature of further air quality work.

Background: Conducting a *Basic Air Quality Assessment* is an early step to understanding what air quality issues may be of most concern. This is typically undertaken by a Tribe to determine the amount and nature of air pollution that exists within its community or reservation in order to provide information upon which decisions about what further monitoring, inventory, or air quality management work the Tribe may choose to pursue.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities typically would qualify for consideration by EPA of financial support through the grant authority of either the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP) or Clean Air Act § 103 project grant. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes basic air quality assessment. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged; taking into consideration for what purpose the assessment will be used. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

Conduct source inventory and categorization:

- Training: Obtain training related to basic air quality assessment issues.
- Identify *stationary sources* through such activities as:
 - Phone book review of businesses operating on the reservation.
 - “Windshield survey” of businesses operating and activities on the reservation and other reservation characteristics that influence air quality.
 - Contact neighboring jurisdictions for relevant information.
- Area and mobile sources: Identify the major types of area and mobile sources, such as agricultural practices, forestry burning, wood stoves, vehicle counts, unpaved roads, etc.
- Smoke management issues: Is there agricultural or forestry burning on or near the reservation that impacts the reservation communities? Is there a smoke management program for agricultural or forestry burning? If so, contact managers and determine what procedures and equipment are used in the management.
- Contact surrounding jurisdictions: For sources off reservation that may impact air quality on the reservation. [Are there common air quality issues that should be addressed with any of the surrounding jurisdictions?]

ACTIVITIES / TASKS cont.

Track and evaluate air quality complaints:

- Research past history of air quality complaints: Contact relevant tribal and local offices (e.g. environmental or resource management, public health, hospitals, neighboring state/local/tribal air quality offices) that may have received complaints about air quality problems. Identify how many over what period of time, time of year, possible causes that may be generating the problem.
- Establish a system for tracking air quality complaints that will provide ongoing information on the type and severity of air quality problems of greatest concern to the residents of the reservation.
- Indoor Air Quality: Contact housing, health and other relevant tribal departments to document whether there has been a history of complaints associated with indoor air. Contact EPA Regional IAQ for information on available assistance for such complaints and training that may be available.

Evaluate Monitoring Needs:

- Existing or past monitoring: Determine whether there has been or is currently any air quality monitoring conducted on the reservation, its type and what the data collected has shown about air quality.
- Off reservation monitoring: Identify any off reservation air quality or meteorological data monitoring that may be collecting useful information for the reservation and arrange to meet with the responsible agency to learn and establish an information sharing agreement, as appropriate.

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others.]

- Report identifying: number and type of businesses, their locations, potential air pollution produced, and the significant characteristics of the reservation that should be considered in evaluating air pollution issues. Report should include a map, if possible, with significant sources, population centers, and relevant reservation characteristics annotated.
- Identify need for additional air quality activities such as a smoke management plan for agricultural or forestry burning, regulatory development, education and outreach, indoor air quality assessments, or other targeted projects.
- Report of history and nature of air quality related complaints identified through tribal agencies and other contacts.
- Written evaluation of additional data that would assist in more completely evaluating air quality problems, such as emission inventory or monitoring, including the type and how such additional data would be used to inform air quality management decisions.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Tribe has identified any major sources or areas of concern
- Tribe has completed an air quality assessment for its reservation.
- Tribe has assessed the existence and nature of its indoor air quality problems.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in the number of tribes who have completed a basic evaluation of all sources of air pollution on the reservation supported by a report summarizing these and identifying what the tribe considers may be the major sources of concern, if any.
- Increase in the number of reservations for which an air quality assessment has been completed.
- Increase in the number of tribes that have assessed existence and nature of IA Q problems.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

No specific factor has been established to measure performance in this area by EPA. The following would be an example of such a future measure.

- Number of reservations for which a basic air quality assessment has been completed and a report submitted to EPA.

Menu Item for: ***Diesel Emission Reduction Projects***

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: To assist state and Federally recognized tribal communities in the development and implementation of clean diesel retrofit programs that reduce health risks associated with diesel exhaust exposure.

Background: Even with more stringent heavy-duty highway and nonroad engine standards set to take effect over the next decade, millions of diesel engines already in use will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and air toxics, which contribute to serious public health problems. These problems cause thousands of premature deaths, hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks, millions of lost work days, and numerous other health impacts every year. Programs that reduce these pollutants include retrofitting the existing fleet of school buses and other vehicles and engines with emissions controls, or replacing the oldest engines, reducing vehicle idling time, and the use of cleaner fuels and other technologies.

Funding Mechanism: The Office of Transportation and Air Quality will fund retrofit projects in 2007 based on HJR 20, a continuing resolution requiring Agencies to use 2006 authorities. The statutory authority for funding school bus retrofits is HR 2361, Dept of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006. Other non-school bus retrofits will be funded under Clean Air Act 103 authority. Finally, beginning in FY08, the Office of Transportation and Air Quality will oversee the Diesel Emissions Reduction Program authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Act). The Act authorizes an annual appropriation of up to \$200 million each year for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for this program. Per Section 791(3) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, tribal agencies qualify as entities eligible for assistance.

Activities/Tasks: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for potential grantees to consider in developing a work plan that includes diesel emissions reduction activities. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged, taking into consideration the type of diesel equipment being used and needs of the tribe. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. The EPA Regional offices have formed seven Regional Collaboratives that will issue Requests for Proposals each year to establish clean diesel projects.

- Identify a willing fleet, develop inventory of vehicles and engines and identify appropriate EPA or CARB verified technology and/or cleaner fuel for those vehicles or engines;
- Develop proposal including timeline for completing retrofit project, and key partners involved in implementation;
- Use EPA tools to quantify the potential emissions reductions (e.g. Diesel Emissions Quantifier, EPA's biodiesel calculator);
- Submit reports to Regional offices containing information regarding progress and effectiveness.

Menu Item *continued* for: ***Diesel Retrofit - National Clean Diesel Campaign***

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Identify fleet(s) which will be targeted for activities.
- Develop a strategy for reducing diesel emissions from existing vehicles and equipment.
- Select technologies and/or cleaner fuels to be used to target specific emissions.
- Develop plan for modifying the specific vehicles with EPA or CARB verified technologies.
- Estimate pollution reduction (EPA encourages you to use the Diesel Emissions Quantifier found at www.epa.gov/cleandiesel.)

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

- **Short term outcomes** such as increased understanding of the environmental or economic effectiveness of the implemented technology; dissemination of the increased knowledge via list-servers, websites, journals, and outreach events; and fine-tuned and improved use of the demonstrated technology.
- **Medium term outcomes** such as widespread adoption of the implemented technology; documented emissions reductions from these and other sources of diesel emissions in multiple states (EPA encourages the use of the Diesel Emissions Quantifier tool); or acceptance of new technology by users and manufacturers.
- **Long term outcomes** such as reductions in the number of children with asthma or documented improved ambient air quality.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES :

Performance by EPA in this area is measured by:

- Number of diesel projects completed on Reservations.

Menu Item for conducting an *Emissions Inventory*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To prepare an emissions inventory for a geographic area either within the boundaries of, or affecting a tribal reservation or Indian community.

Background: An *Emission Inventory* is a process whereby air quality managers collect information on the emissions from particular pollution sources within a specific area, such as a reservation, to use in making planning and policy decisions on how to most effectively reduce the quantity and impact of air pollution on human health and the environment within that geographical area. A Tribe may consider the activities in this Menu Item, when it determines that available sources and emissions information is not sufficient for air quality planning and management.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the authority of the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP), a Clean Air Act § 103 projects, or a Clean Air Act § 105 program grant among others. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes development of an Emissions Inventory. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged, taking into consideration the specific air quality purpose for which the inventory will be used. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what may be required to meet the intent of specific situations. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Obtain emission inventory development training.
- Conduct a source inventory [Review and describe on-reservation pollution sources. Identify applicable CAA requirements, if any. Write a report documenting sources identified.]
- Conduct a source categorization.
- Prepare an Emissions Inventory Preparation Plan (describing what inventory will cover and how it will be developed) for EPA review.
- Conduct emissions inventory according to EPA-reviewed Inventory Preparation Plan
- Prepare draft emissions inventory report for EPA review.
- Prepare final emissions inventory report.
- Evaluate the significance of the sources and emissions, including implications for monitoring or regulatory program, noticing significance of and possibly a comparison to any nearby attainment/nonattainment areas.
- Submit inventory data to National Emissions Inventory database.

Menu Item *continued* for conducting an

Emissions Inventory

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others.]

- Source inventory report.
- Inventory Preparation Plan.
- Draft emissions inventory report.
- Final emissions inventory.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Submission of inventory data to National Emission Inventory database.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in number of tribes that have completed basic source inventory.
- Increase in number of reservations or tribal communities for which emissions inventories have been submitted to the National Emission Inventory database.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

The following will be used to measure performance in this area by EPA:

- Total number of current emissions inventories in the National Emission Inventory database for reservations or tribal communities.

Menu Item for Promoting *Energy Efficiency & Greenhouse Gas Reduction*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To promote energy efficiency within the tribal administration and community, and throughout the reservation, thereby ensuring comfort, cost effectiveness, and protection of air quality and prevention of greenhouse gas emissions; to the extent possible, demonstrate leadership with regard to the production and use of renewable and clean energy technologies such as combined heat and power.

Background:

The energy used in our homes, schools, and businesses is a major source of air pollution. Commercial buildings alone are responsible for 20% of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. The energy used in the average home can cause twice as many greenhouse gas emissions as operating a vehicle for one year. Numerous studies indicate that 30% or more of this energy is wasted. Homeowners and businesses can typically cut their energy use by one third with similar savings on energy bills and greenhouse gas emissions. Improving energy efficiency in buildings saves money, reduces emissions, and improves the reliability of energy supplies by reducing the stress on sources and distribution systems.

Renewable and clean energy technologies - solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, biomass, and combined heat and power – are becoming increasingly cost-effective in an expanding set of residential, commercial, and industrial applications. These technologies hold tremendous potential for reducing the environmental impacts of power generation and primary energy use. Federal and state programs are also expanding to offer grants, tax incentives, and technical assistance for these technologies.

Funding Mechanism:

Energy efficiency is usually self-financing; the money saved on future energy bills pays for improvements to equipment, management practices, and operations. Significant energy savings can be achieved with little or no capital investment, and numerous technological options pay for themselves very quickly (e.g. lighting upgrades.)

ENERGY STAR® provides free information, tools, and resources to help businesses, governments, and consumers improve energy performance and save money. Information on these resources can be found at www.energystar.gov

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency oversees the **Tribal Energy Program**, which offers limited grant funding, informational resources, and training to tribes to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy. The home page for the program is: <http://www.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy/>

The vast majority of funding available for energy efficiency comes from **state public benefit funds** created by mandatory charges on all electricity consumption. The funds are disbursed by electric utilities or statewide organizations in the form of consumer product rebates and incentives, residential construction and audit services, and programs to improve business and institutional energy performance. In most states, tribes are treated as other electricity customers, and are eligible to receive rebates, programs, and services which can dramatically reduce the cost of energy efficiency upgrades. The most recent summary of state programs can be found at this link on the website of the American Council for and Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE): <http://www.aceee.org/briefs/mktabl.htm>

Many states also provides **funding and/or incentives for developing renewable energy resources**. DOE funds the **Database of State Incentives for Renewable Energy (DSIRE)**, housed at North Carolina State University. Their website is constantly updated with complete information and links to all current programs and incentives in each state: <http://www.dsireusa.org/index.cfm? & CurrentPageID=9>

Energy Efficiency & Greenhouse Gases

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes indoor air quality-related objectives. Adapting these needs to take advantage of the best opportunities for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged. EPA Regional Offices are available to coordinate training and provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

Promote Energy Efficient Products and Residences:

- *Purchasing policies:* Establish tribal purchasing policies for energy efficient products. “Energy star” provides a complete purchasing tool kit for state, municipal and tribal governments.
- *Raise public awareness of energy efficient products:*
 - Promotions linked to national “energy star” campaigns, such as Change a Light, Change the World
 - Outreach through businesses, community groups, and schools.
- *Promote “energy star” Homes and Home Improvement Tools.*
- *Request that Tribal Housing RFPs include “energy star” criteria for specifications on new facilities (including insulation, HVAC and appliances.)*
- *Disseminate information on product rebates and energy efficiency incentives available through local utilities and state and local governments and organizations.*

Promote Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings

- *Promote the “energy star” Challenge: Building a Better World 10% at a time in schools, office buildings, bank branches, hospitals, medical offices, hotels, and grocery stores.*
- *The “energy star” Challenge asks commercial building owners and operators to do three things:*
 - Determine how much energy buildings are using;
 - Develop plans to improve energy performance by 10% or more; and
 - Implement plans and track results.
- *Promote awareness and utilization of free training available from EPA for building owners and operators.*

Produce and Use Renewable and Clean Energy

- Look for opportunities to integrate distributed renewable energy into the tribe’s energy supply. Examples might be: agricultural methane to electricity, biomass, wind, combined heat and power, geothermal, wave/current turbines and photovoltaics (particularly when electricity is required for remote usages.)
- Become a member of EPA’s Green Power Partnership by purchasing green power as a portion of tribal electricity.
- Become a member of EPA’s Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Partnership program by promoting and/or developing combined heat and power resources.
- Develop renewable and clean energy resources.
- Use available state and federal grant funds for renewable and clean energy projects.

Energy Efficiency & Greenhouse Gases

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective: there may be others.]

- Track number and square footage of facilities benchmarked.
- Number of training sessions and number of building managers, home builders, etc. trained.
- Purchasing policies adopted and implemented.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective: there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Number of “energy star” labeled homes built.
- Number of “energy star” labeled products sold, by product category.
- Percentage improvements in energy performance at benchmarked facilities funded by grant.
- Increase in installed renewable energy and combined heat and power capacity enabled by grant.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or a cumulative total)

- Increase in number of “energy star” labeled homes built on a geographic basis (i.e., nationally, by state/local jurisdiction) or per recipient’s cumulative efforts over time.
- Increase in number of “energy star” labeled products sold, by product category, on a geographic basis (i.e., nationally, by state/local jurisdiction) or per recipient’s cumulative efforts over time.
- Percentage improvements in energy performance at all benchmarked facilities.
- Increase in installed renewable energy and combined heat and power capacity for all grant funded projects over baseline.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S): No factor has been specifically established to measure EPA’s performance in this area. The following would be an example of such measures.

- Number of tribal facilities benchmarked.
- Number of tribes and businesses that are “energy star” partners.
- Total energy use reductions in tribal facilities.
- Amount of green power purchased (kWh).

Menu Item for *Indoor Air Quality Assessment & Training*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To assess the extent of indoor air pollution in reservation and tribal buildings and respond to indoor air quality (IAQ) complaints; to evaluate the potential relation of adverse health impacts to poor IAQ; and to provide training for tribal housing, health, and environmental professionals and members of the public on IAQ issues.

Background: Poor *Indoor Air Quality* has the potential to produce severe adverse human health impacts. EPA supports voluntary measures to educate and help homeowners and building managers understand the causes and prevention of poor indoor air quality and measures they may wish to undertake to ensure that the air will not have detrimental effects on the health of inhabitants. Assessment is often the first step in determining whether such voluntary measures are appropriate. Addressing the causes of indoor air pollution often involves no or little cost; such mitigation costs do not fall within the financial authority of EPA.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of either the Clean Air Act § 103, Indian General Assistance Program, and special Indoor Air Quality grant opportunities. Contact your nearest Regional Tribal, Air Program Office for further information. You may also wish to contact your nearest Housing & Urban Development (HUD) or Indian Health Service (IHS) offices to find out what assistance they may be authorized to provide.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a workplan that includes indoor air quality-related objectives. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged, taking into consideration the types of buildings that may be of highest priority and potential resources available for remediation. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Obtain assistance and/or training on conducting IAQ assessments and community outreach.
- Conduct basic investigations of tribal homes and buildings; conduct walkthrough inspections that are primarily observational looking for pollutant sources, water and moisture problems, ventilation, hygiene, bio-contaminants, and observations about temperature and humidity, etc. Checklists may be beneficial to this effort. A Quality Assurance Project/Program Plan may be required, depending on the extent of any monitoring pursued.
- Gather information about health issues related to IAQ in tribal buildings or housing.
- Provide extensive indoor air training for facilities, health, and environmental staff, including common pollutants, health effects, prevention, assessment, and clean up.
- Provide training to building inhabitants/members of the public on IAQ issues, including common pollutants, health effects, prevention, assessment, and clean up. Focus on what a building occupant can do to prevent IAQ problems.

Note: *Remediation* work that may be needed to resolve IAQ problems is typically not a fundable activity under CAA grants. However, plans for how remediation will be accomplished should be considered in developing an indoor air quality program. Many needed changes can be accomplished easily by the building owner. Also, there may be other funding sources available to carry out larger renovations.

Indoor Air Quality Assessments & Training

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective: there may be others.]

- Report on the number of homes assessed for IAQ pollutants and concerns, including a summary of all data and ongoing concerns or issues identified.
- Summary of health issues related to IAQ in tribal buildings.
- Report number of trainings or workshops held for tribal staff or professionals and community members of the public, including number of attendees. Include a course evaluation and a summary of evaluation results (Note: Results from training could be an outcome. See ‘*Possible Outcomes*’ below).

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective: there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Report on any available data that indicates improvement in indoor air quality, health outcomes, behavior changes as a result of grant-funded work.
- Documented change in knowledge, attitudes or behavior of students successfully completing IAQ training courses.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in the number of reservations or tribal communities where IAQ assessments or training were provided.
- Increase in the number of indoor air quality assessments in buildings on reservations and problems subsequently remedied.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

No factors have been established to measure performance by EPA in this area. The following would be examples of what such measures might be:

- Number of tribal residences and buildings that have had indoor air quality assessments.
- Number of residents or building owners that have been reached with training or information on how to assess or improve indoor air quality.
- Number of tribes that have implemented the Tools for Schools program.
- Number of tribes that have instituted smoking reduction campaigns targeted to reduce smoking rate generally and to protect children and others at risk populations from the risks of second hand smoke.

Menu Item for addressing *Local or Unique Air Quality Issues*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To identify special or unique local air quality issues, their impact on human health and the environment, options for addressing the concerns identified, and, as appropriate, implementing solutions.

Background: *Local or Unique Air Quality Issues* encompass a variety of air pollution problems that do not fall within any of the broader, more common, concerns that are found on reservations or in tribal communities. These, perhaps more than most Menu Item objectives, may require a customized response and may require research to determine what would be appropriate to the particular circumstances.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP), or either of the Clean Air Act Sections § 103 or § 105 depending upon if the work is assessment of or investigation into causes and prevention the air quality problem, or actual implementation of a control strategy. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that include activities related to unique or local air quality issues. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged; taking into consideration for what purpose the monitoring data will be used. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Based upon an initial air quality assessment (See menu topic: “Basic Air Quality Needs Assessment”), evaluate the existence and significance of any unique air quality issues or concerns, through conversations with community, managers, council, adjoining air quality jurisdictions, EPA and other federal agencies, and other appropriate sources. Such unique concerns may include: open burning of solid waste, agricultural field burning, forestry prescribed-burning, burn barrels, burning for land-clearing, and others.
- Network with others involved in addressing the same problem such as the solid waste program. Participate in policy groups that may exist for developing a regulatory response.
- Attend training to understand the causes and possible solutions to the problem.
- Provide education and outreach to the reservation community and tribal leadership on the issue, impact on tribe, and options for responding to the problem. Determine public and tribal position on the seriousness of the problem to the community, preferred responses, priority among other environmental and air quality concerns.
- Develop recommended approach to mitigating or monitoring the problem in the future.
- If regulatory response is an option, develop a plan for instituting a regulatory response and subsequent enforcement.
- For burning on Indian-owned land that is not on the reservation (e.g., land clearing for off-reservation casino development), evaluate the affected state’s open-burning rules and consider then as guidelines for Tribal activities.

Menu Item *continued* for ***Local or Unique Air Quality Issues***

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Report analyzing the nature of the problem, its impact on human health and environment on the reservation, and sources of information used to identify the problem and its potential impact.
- A report on the networking conducted, policy groups and other agencies contacted, meetings attended, membership in policy groups and outcomes from such connections.
- Report on courses attended and how information gained was useful or not to understanding the problem and potential solutions.
- Report on education and outreach conducted and what was learned about the various positions held with regard to the air quality problem. This could include number of pamphlets distributed, number of speaking engagements, and changes to school environmental curricula.
- Report evaluation options for addressing the problem and any recommended option including why. This should include coordination with the Tribe’s solid waste management program. Should include documentation of the report being presented to tribal leadership and their response.
- Report on any regulatory type activities, copies of regulations proposed or passed, records of enforcement, improved practices, and *any evidence of mitigation* of the problem.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

Please, note: Several of the outputs (noted above with *italics*) can also be *outcomes* for an individual grant under this Menu Item. Thus, a report produced or a meeting held is indeed an *output*, however, if the report describes information gained, or changes resulting, or ameliorative actions, etc. then it is describing an *outcome*. For example - a programmatic outcome could be information gained and that could lead to another intermediate or programmatic outcome of ameliorative or mitigation actions taken which in turn would lead reduced pollutant emissions and in turn to an end outcome of improved air quality.

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in the number of tribes that have participated in addressing a particular air quality concern and the nature of participation.
- Increase in instances where tribal effort on a local issue has made a documented impact in its being addressed, either by the tribe, or other state, local or federal agencies. For example, creation of an ongoing work group that developed a new strategy for dealing with the problem that became a model for others.
- Reduction in the number of complaints received regarding outdoor burning practices

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

- No specific measures for unique or local issues at this time, however, some outputs may be captured under performance measures such as monitoring, air quality management or rulemaking.

Menu Item for Participation in *Policy Development Groups*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To identify special or unique local air quality issues, their impact on human health and the environment, options for addressing the concerns identified, and, as appropriate, implementing solutions.

Background: *Local or Unique Air Quality Issues* encompass a variety of air pollution problems that do not fall within any of the broader, more common, concerns that are found on reservations or in tribal communities. These, perhaps more than most Menu Items objectives, may require a customized response and may require research to determine what would be appropriate to the particular circumstances.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of the Indian General Assistance Program (IGAP), or either of the Clean Air Act § 103 or § 105 depending upon if the work is assessment of or investigation into causes and prevention the air quality problem, or actual implementation of a control strategy. Contact your nearest Regional EPA Tribal or Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes participation in air policy development workgroups. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific tribal professional's interests is encouraged. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide guidance on the workgroups that are currently involved in policy development and how a tribal professional may become involved. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Participate in Regional Planning Organizations (RPOs), national tribal organizations/ forums/ workgroups, or other tribal, local, state, regional or national/EPA organizations, such as: National Tribal Air Association, EPA's 8 Hour Ozone Designations Workgroup, RTOCs, or NTOCs, the TAMS Steering Committee, etc.
- Select a particular work group of an air related organization that tribal professional can join and commit to actively become involved. Commit to a specific amount of time that will be devoted to this participation or percentage of work under the grant.
- Periodic reports on contributions made to the group and information and issues addressed in the group to EPA and the tribal council and community, as a means of building tribal capacity to understand broader air quality issues and participate in policy development.

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as "deliverables") are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Report of meetings attended and subjects addressed at each, as well as how this information was then communicated to the tribal government and/or community, including at council meetings, powwows, schools, or similar events.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outcomes* for this objective; there may be others]

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Documentation of participation, including details of participation in the various groups, the nature of participation, decisions or policy developed through participation and noteworthy contributions, included in quarterly and final grant reports.

Policy Development Groups

Possible Outcomes continued:

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance:

- Increase in number of tribes that have participated in development of air quality policy at regional or national level.
- Increase in breadth of policymakers' understanding of the tribal perspective on air quality issues.
- Policy development that better takes into consideration the air quality issues on reservations and in tribal communities and the unique tribal perspectives on these.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE:

No specific measures for tribal participation in policy development exist at this time.

Menu Item for: ***Radon Risk Reduction in Tribal Indoor Radon Grants***
(as described in the State Indoor Radon Grant- SIRG Program)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: To assist states and Federally recognized Indian Tribes in the development and implementation of programs and projects reducing health risks associated with radon exposure.

Background: Each year EPA Headquarters allocates funds to the ten EPA Regional Offices for award to recipients. The Regional Offices are responsible for determining the amount of Federal funding for each individual recipient within its jurisdiction. Subsequent funding is dependent on EPA's evaluation of recipients' performance during the current and prior grant years, on the most recent radon risk information available for the recipient, and on the degree of success and documented risk reduction being achieved.

Funding Mechanism: The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air oversee the State (Tribal) Indoor Radon Grant Program (SIRG). Funding authorities include the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, 15 U.S.C. 2661, Section 306, which are awarded with a match requirement; and TSCA Title I Section 10(a) – Research, Development, Collection, Dissemination, and Utilization of Data, which has no match but must be awarded competitively.

Activities/Tasks: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for grantees to consider in developing a work plan that includes radon risk reduction objectives. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged; taking into consideration for what purpose the monitoring data will be used. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. Applicants should refer to the SIRG Program Guidance and Handbook - Chapter 3, for specific program and project information. A *timeline* is created for the activities by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Educating consumers, real estate professionals, home inspectors, builders, state and local building code officials, and others;
- Persuading home builders to include radon-resistant techniques in their new homes;
- Encouraging local code officials to adopt radon-resistant building codes; and
- Promoting testing and fixing in residential real estate transfers by home sellers and buyers.

Menu Item *continued* for:

Radon Risk Reduction in Tribal Indoor Radon Grants

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*.

Possible Outputs: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Development of plans for radon testing and mitigation in homes and schools.
- Setting targets for programmatic results in four areas: testing, mitigation, radon resistant new homes, and innovative awareness activities.
- Report on the number of activities which result in increased radon testing and mitigation in homes.
- Report on the number of demonstration projects to train participants in radon risk reduction techniques.
- Participation in Radon outreach activities, particularly in conjunction with Radon Action Month (January).
- Number of project results to support radon risk reduction such as: calls received, meetings held, etc.

Possible Outcomes: [These are examples of *outputs* for this objective; there may be others]

- Number of new homes built radon-resistant.
- Number of home mitigations in conjunction with tribal outreach programs.
- Number of school mitigations.

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURES :

EPA has not established specific factors to measure performance in this area. The following would be examples of possible measures:

- Number of tribes with established radon mitigation programs and the total number of mitigations.
- Number of tribes which have adopted radon-resistant building codes or practices.
- The total number of new homes built radon-resistant.

Menu Item for Participating in *Rulemaking and Enforcement*

TRIBAL AIR WORK PLAN OBJECTIVE: To reduce emissions of criteria pollutants or air toxics by setting and enforcing emission standards or work practice requirements for stationary, area, or mobile sources of air pollution on tribal lands.

Background: Participating in *Rulemaking and Enforcement* activities normally follows after a Tribe has assessed the nature and seriousness of air pollution and its impact on their reservation communities and evaluated what types of rules are needed to protect air quality and prevent pollution. Rulemaking may involve the drafting and promulgation of tribal rules or a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP), or participating in the federal rulemaking process, either through a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) or a State Implementation Plan (SIP), for example to bring a NAAQS *Non-attainment Area* into attainment or to maintain the air quality of a NAAQS *Attainment Area*. Enforcement of air quality rules may be under tribal authority, through assisting with federal rules enforcement or through delegation of enforcement authority under specific Clean Air Act sections.

Funding Mechanism: This objective and supporting activities may qualify for EPA financial support through the grant authority of, principally, Clean Air Act § 105 program grants. Contact your nearest Regional Air Program Office for further information.

ACTIVITIES / TASKS: The following *tasks* or *activities* are options for a grant applicant to consider in developing a work plan that includes rulemaking and enforcement. Adapting these needs to respond to those of a specific reservation or tribal community is encouraged. EPA Regional Offices are available to provide technical advice on what a particular tribe may require to adequately support their proposed workplan activities. A *timeline* is then created by estimating the dates by which each task, and sub-task, will be completed in order to accomplish the objective by the planned date.

- Preparation of delegation request for federal regulations (such as Part 71, PSD, NSPS, NESHAP, MACT, etc.) following delegation guidance.
- Adopt and implement regulations with emission standards or work practice requirements for:
 - stationary sources (e.g., reasonably available control technology or RACT standards for NO_x and VOC sources)
 - area sources (e.g., burn barrel restrictions, asbestos demolition work practice standards, waste dumping restrictions)
 - mobile sources (e.g., idling prohibitions, motor vehicle inspection and maintenance requirements)
- Adopt and implement New Source Review (NSR) permit regulations for major or minor stationary sources.
- Adopt and implement Title V permit program regulations.
- Adopt and implement source-specific regulations to restrict potential emissions.
- Preparation of TIP following TIP guidance.

Note: TIPs give tribal programs federal authority and backing, however, tribes have inherent authority to develop regulations in an Air Quality Management Program without federal authority and backing, if they choose.

Rulemaking and Enforcement

- Preparation of TIP cont:
 - regulatory programs
 - source specific programs
 - area-wide limits/controls
 - mobile source issues
 - point source issues (e.g., burn barrel restrictions)
 - inspection/enforcement
 - NO_x attainment strategies
 - source pre-construction permits
 - regional haze plans
- Operate an air enforcement program:
 - Plan enforcement activities and target inspections/investigations
 - Conduct inspections and draft inspection reports
 - Review compliance certifications and stack test or continuous emission monitor (CEM) reports
 - Issue notices of violations (NOVs), administrative orders or administrative complaints
 - Negotiate settlements or proceed with enforcement actions

WORK PLAN RESULTS: Results from EPA grant funded activities (also known as “deliverables”) are characterized as either *outputs* or *outcomes*. Both are important means of documenting grant accomplishments. For explanation of *outputs* and *outcomes* see the Menu Item for *Air Quality Administration Infrastructure*

Possible Outputs:

- Regulations codified or ordinances enacted by tribal government.
- Inspections completed.
- Enforcement actions taken (e.g., number of NOVs, administrative orders or complaints).
- TIPs submitted to EPA.
- Delegation request submitted to EPA.

Possible Outcomes:

Expressed as a result of an individual tribal grant:

- Number of tons/pounds removed from the air as result of promulgated regulations.
- Dollars in penalties collected or dollars in value of environmentally beneficial supplemental enforcement projects (SEPs) completed impacting tribal air quality.

Rulemaking and Enforcement

Expressed as a measure of overall tribal program performance (over a stated baseline or cumulative total):

- Increase in the number of tribes who have enacted tribal air quality regulations or ordinances.
- Increase in the number of tribes who have submitted a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP).
- Increase in the number of tribes who have been granted an approved TIP.
- Increase in the number of tribes assisting with implementation of Federal Implementation Plans or other regulations.
- Increase in the number of tribes who have requested delegation of a Clean Air Act regulatory program.
- Increase in the number of tribes who have been granted delegation of a Clean Air Act regulatory program
- Increase in the number of tribal air quality enforcement actions taken.
- Increase in the number of tons/pounds removed from the air as result of tribal regulations.
- Increase in the dollars in penalties collected by tribes or in the value of environmentally beneficial SEPs completed.
- Increase in the number of environmentally beneficial SEPs completed. (Or the measurable environmental benefits of the SEPs.)

NATIONAL EPA PERFORMANCE MEASURE(S):

The following illustrates how EPA may measure performance in this area.

- Number of tribes actively participating in regulatory air quality management, including submitting a TIP to EPA for approval, substantial assistance with the implementation of a FIP, or direct implementation of their own tribal air quality regulations to reduce the level or impact of air pollution

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Area Sources: Sources, either facilities or activities whose individual emissions do not qualify them as point sources.

AQI: *Air Quality Index* Used to inform the public about the potential health impacts of ambient air quality at a particular time and location.

CAA: *Clean Air Act* Federal Laws enacted to improve the air quality or prevent its deterioration so that it is not a danger to public health and welfare. 42 United States Code §7401 et seq.

EI: *Emissions Inventory* A detailed listing of pollutants emitted from specific sources in a defined area. EIs can include *point sources*, *area sources* and *mobile sources*.

EPA: *Environmental Protection Agency* Executive Branch agency responsible for implementation and enforcement of the CAA and other environmental statutes.

FIP: *Federal Implementation Plan* Federal rules in the Code of Federal Regulations that are established to manage air quality on one or more reservations.

HAP: *Hazardous Air Pollutant* An air pollutant (other than the six criteria pollutants) that is regulated through control measures applicable to the sources through Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards, rather than ambient standards.

Major Sources: Generally point sources that have the potential to emit over a certain number of tons of specified pollution per year and are regulated under Title 5. Often called a Title V source.

Mobile Sources: On-road and off-road vehicles, including trucks, cars, buses, motorcycles, airplanes, trains, farm and construction equipment, marine engines, and lawn mowers

NAAQS: *National Ambient Air Quality Standards* Standards or maximum levels set for the six criteria pollutants (PM, ozone, NO_x, Sox, lead, and CO) in the ambient air as measure of whether an area is in “attainment” or “non-attainment” for air quality purposes.

NO₂: *Nitrogen Oxide*

SO₂: *Sulfur Oxide*

Pb: *Lead*

O₃: *Ozone*

CO: *Carbon Monoxide*

PM₁₀: *Particulate matter less than 10 microns in size*

PM_{2.5}: *Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in size*

NESHAP: *National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants* National standards applicable to point and area sources of hazardous air pollutants.

NSPS: *New Source Performance Standards* EPA standards that apply to new point sources of air pollution.

NSR: *New Source Review* Rules that govern the construction and modification of new stationary sources.

NTAA: *National Tribal Air Association* An organization for tribes to develop and participate on air policy issues in a similar manner as the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA), an organization of state and local air pollution control agencies.

Point Sources: Stationary sources of emissions that release pollutants

PSD: *Prevention of Significant Deterioration* A standard that prevents sources of pollution from causing a significant deterioration in air quality attainment areas

RPO: *Regional Planning Organization* Organizations of federal, state, local, and tribal air quality managers who work on air policy issues for a particular region. Includes the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), CENRAP (Central Regional Air Partnership), Midwest Regional Planning Organization, Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) and the Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS).

SIP: *State Implementation Plan* State rules that have been approved by EPA and made part of the Code of Federal Regulations.

TAR: *Tribal Authority Rule* This 1998 rule establishes a flexible approach to tribal air quality management, a “modular” approach, allowing tribal governments to implement those provisions of the Clean Air Act that will address most effectively the air quality concerns of their individual reservations. Includes TAS (see below) requirements.

TAS: *Treatment in the Same Manner as a State* Also known as an “Eligibility Determination” for a tribe to exercise a authority under a particular CAA section, this process and approval requires that the tribe demonstrate that it: (1) is federally recognized; (2) has a governing body carrying out substantial governmental duties and powers; and (3) is capable of implementing the program consistent with the CAA and applicable regulations. The tribe must also identify the exterior boundaries of the reservation and, for non-reservation areas, must demonstrate the basis for jurisdiction.

TIP: *Tribal Implementation Plan* Tribal rules to manage air quality on a reservation that have been approved by EPA, entered into the Code of Federal Regulations and become federally enforceable.

VOC: *Volatile Organic Compounds* Typically liquids that evaporate easily at room temperature, and are subject to regulation when they are known to affect human health or contribute to atmospheric photochemical reactions.